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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
09/697,789	10/26/2000	Graham Mensa-Wilmot	05516/084001	5600		
22511	7590 06/18/20	3				
	AL & OSHA L.L.P.	EXAMINER				
SUITE 2800			GAY, JENNIFER HAWKINS			
HOUSTON,	1X //010		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			3672	<u> </u>		
			DATE MAILED: 06/18/2003	DATE MAILED: 06/18/2003		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

*				Applicati n	lo.	Applicant(s)	
•				09/697,786		ABE ET AL.	
	Offic	Action Summa	ry	Examiner		Art Unit	
				Jennifer H Ga	у	3672	
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1)⊠	Responsi	ive to communication	n(s) filed on <u>19 /</u>	May 2003 .			
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6)⊠ (Claim(s) <u>5</u>	5 <u>-11</u> is/are rejected.					
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2) Notice	of Draftsper	ces Cited (PTO-892) rson's Patent Drawing Re sure Statement(s) (PTO-1		5)		ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ₋ I Patent Application (PTO-15	
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DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 3. Claims 5-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 5 and 8 are considered indefinite because in lines 8 and 9 respectively the claims recite the following, "that portion of a thickness of the diamond table which does not extend past the outer surface," however the diamond table was not previously recited as extending past the outer surface of the blade. Correction and clarification are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tibbitts et al. (US 6,006,846) in view of Tomlinson et al. (US 4,787,466).

Regarding claims 5, 8, and 11: Tibbitts et al. discloses a drill bit with the following features:

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- A main body (210) with a plurality of blades (302 and 304).
- A plurality of cutting elements (110) mounted on the blades.
- The cutting elements including a mounting pad (the blades themselves are considered the mounting pad), substrate (see Figure 2), and a diamond table (see Figure 2 and col. 7, lines 20-30).

Tibbitts et al. discloses all of the limitations of the above claims except for the mounting pad including a relief groove that extends back from the outer surface of the blade at least 40 percent of the portion of the thickness of the diamond table that does not extend past the outer surface of the blade. As seen in Figure 2A, Tomlinson et al. discloses a cutting element that includes a mounting pad (10), a substrate (26), and a diamond table (24). A relief groove (32) is formed in the mounting pad and extends back from the outer surface of the blade at least 40 percent of the portion of the thickness of the diamond table that does not extend past the outer surface of the mounting pad. It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have formed the relief groove of Tomlinson et al. in the mounting pad of Tibbitts et al. in order to have minimized heat damage to the cutting element when attaching the element to the mounting pad (see col. 2, lines 34-50).

Regarding claims 7 and 10: Tibbitts et al. and Tomlinson et al. disclose all of the limitations of the above claims except for the relief groove having a depth of 0.025 inches. However, it would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have formed the relief groove of Tibbitts et al. in view of Tomlinson et al. with a depth of 0.025 inches, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Further regarding claim 11: Neither Tibbitts et al. nor Tomlinson et al. teach that the bit body is formed by machining a bit body blank, however, the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.

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6. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tibbitts et al. (US 6,006,846) in view of Tomlinson et al. (US 4,787,466) as applied to claims 5 and 8 above, and further in view of Butcher (US 6,220,117).

Tibbitts et al. and Tomlinson et al. disclose all of the limitations of the above claims except for forming the bit body from powered tungsten carbide infiltrated by a binder alloy. Butcher teaches a method of forming a drill bit. The drill bit is formed from a powered metal, tungsten carbide for example, that is infiltrated by a binder alloy. (See col. 3, line 25-col. 3, line 47). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have formed the drill bit body of Tibbitts et al. in view of Tomlinson et al. from powered tungsten carbide infiltrated by a binder alloy as taught by Butcher in order to have provided a drill bit that exhibited a relatively high strength compared to conventional drill bits (see col. 2, lines 43-47).

Response to Arguments

7. In response to applicant's argument that the space between elements 53 and 32 that the examiner has referred to as the "relief groove" of Deane et al. is not located within the mounting pad, the examiner agrees. Therefore, the finality of the last Office Action has been withdrawn and the rejection of the claims changed accordingly.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer H Gay whose telephone number is (703) 308-2881. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 6:30-4:00 and Friday, 6:30-1:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Bagnell can be reached on (703) 308-2151. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

Supervisory Patent Examiner

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JHG JUNE 12, 2003